

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER

AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

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HISTORICAL.

[From the Christian Register.]

WITCHCRAFT.

[Continued from page 41.]

Another unfortunate consequence came from these confessions. No one supposed that all of them were the fruits of genuine repentance; and hence they became very liable, in some cases, to the imputation of fraud, and made merely to answer some present purpose.

Of this fact, it was very well known that the examining magistrates were the sole judges; and so anxious were the accused to give an air of sincerity and truth to their narratives, and above all to make them agreeable, that they would confess anything which they thought was expected of them. In this way the domestic sanctuary was invaded, and members of the same family became treacherous, and sacrificed each other. And if at any time simple reason and unbiased nature revolted at the impiety, the trembling victims were told that God demanded a full disclosure, even to the sacrificing of the dearest objects of their affection.

Nor was the imputed crime of witchcraft confined to "withered beildams, lean and old," little children, who could hardly keep their mother tongue, were accused and frightened into confession.

One of these from fear accused her own mother and grand mother; and in another case, the wife and daughter, to save themselves, confessed against the husband. The accusation cost the unhappy man his life; and when led to the gallows he seemed more afflicted at the dire necessity which urged this family to such peridy, than at his own fate.

But notwithstanding the blind efforts of the magistrates, and some of the most liberal of the clergy, to keep alive the fanaticism, which had now well nigh subdued the public mind, yet some instances of the triumph of unsophisticated reason, and natural feeling, occasionally appear amid the gloom to cheer and refresh the observer.

One Margaret Jacobs had been induced from fear to acknowledge herself guilty of familiarity with the devil, and then to accuse her own grandfather and one Burroughs, a minister, of the same crime. These confessions had been drawn from her with much difficulty, and were the price of her freedom from imprisonment, and, consequently, from the fear of present death.—But on being liberated, her own conscience convinced her that she had purchased life and liberty at too high a price. It was in vain that they told her, that what she had done was for the glory of God; that his laws required the blood of such as held intercourse with the devil; and that she ought to give him praise for coming to her aid in her hour of darkness, and enabling her to escape the snare which was set for her soul. These arguments, from learned and holy men, effectually silenced her; but her understanding was not captivated. The voice of nature still pleaded within her for the truth, and finally had the victory. Her first uneasiness at what she had done, upon more calm reflection, filled her with horror; and at last her mental torture became insupportable, and she only obtained relief by writing and subscribing a recantation of all she had confessed, and sending it by a friend to the magistrates. This done, she voluntarily presented herself at the door of the prison, was taken into custody, and again committed. On her knees, before her grandfather and Burroughs, who were now her fellow prisoners, she begged their pardon for the wrong she had done them. They freely and kindly forgave her, and then, to use her own language, her conscience became quiet, and she resigned herself to the will of God.—Yet did not this act of filial piety, cause any other sensations, among the religionists of the times, but contempt; it was looked upon as the feebleness and carnal workings of unregenerated nature; and the grand-father was hung, and the young woman escaped death by sickness, which protracted the time of her trial until the storm abated.

The example of this amiable creature was followed by others, and soon after the recantation of six was sent in, accompanied by a certificate of their good character, subscribed by more than forty persons.

In the mean time the prosecutions went on with unabating fury. The prison at Salem was crowded with victims waiting for trial.

Thus far the accusations of the afflicted had been confined within a small space round Salem, but as the number of accusers increased, so did the scene of their labors, and persons at a distance were remembered. One instance of which is related as follows:

There lived in Charlestown a respectable man, and one of its principal inhabitants, by the name of Cary. He had a wife, respectable like himself and the mother of many children. They lived in great happiness and tranquillity, and being, as they conceived, beyond the reach of the fanatical pestilence raging in Essex, they feared no evil. Unfortunately for himself and family, Cary's spirit did not harmonize exactly with that of the times in which he lived; and he had an irresistible propensity to sarcasm, in which he occasionally indulged as was thought, in an unseemly manner towards some of the godly. It chanced that some of the afflicted at Salem were acquainted with the existence of this family, and in their description of the hellish companies which they had seen sporting together, from some cause or other which does not now appear, had the malignity or indiscretion to name Mrs. Cary as being also present. When this dark insinuation was uttered a friend of Cary was present. It immediately caught his ear, and he saw the extent of the danger. Without delay therefrom, he repaired to Charlestown, and conveyed the intelligence to the unsuspecting family. Their terror, as may be well supposed, was extreme; and at first appeared impossible to devise any expedient to shun the threatened evil. At length, however, it occurred to the husband, that his wife could not be personally known to the afflicted at Salem; he resolved, therefore, to repair thither, and carry her into their presence, and if no effect was produced upon them, it would, in his opinion, completely refute the charge. But he was not acquainted with the subtlety of the foe he had to encounter. When he arrived at the scene of distress with his wife, he found the magistrates going into the meeting-house, to examine such as were accused; and the two strangers were suffered to pass in and to take their seats with the multitude of the curious, without notice.

When the prisoners were brought in, the girls cried out and had their fits as usual. But Mrs. Cary sat without notice, although her accuser was present, and very near her. Shortly one came to her, and in a low voice asked her name; this, very unguardedly, she divulged; but it passed off in silence, and the husband began to congratulate himself on the success of his scheme.—After the examination was over, Cary, with his wife, repaired to a neighboring inn, with the intent to see and converse with her accuser. But scarcely was he seated when two of the afflicted were brought in, one of whom was the one he had intended to interrogate. But without giving him any chance, the instant they entered the room, they fell upon the floor and cried out Cary! Cary! and a cunning Indian, a servant in the house, and who, to be popular and save his own neck, had occasionally assisted in this way, pretended to feel affliction, and joined the yell. The unhappy Cary stood mute and astonished at the sight. The violent paroxysms of the fanatics was to him a scene as new as it was hideous: and while he attempting to collect his scattered thoughts, and reply to what was before him, a warrant came from the justices upon which his wife was immediately arrested and carried before them. It was in vain to deny the charge, and the woman was sentenced to stand committed for trial. Even bail was refused, and the prisoner was ordered into confinement at Boston. One favour, however, at the earnest solicitation of the husband, and one only was granted. The court changed the place of confinement from Boston to Cambridge, where her husband might see her furnished with such comforts as consisted with the rigid confinement she must now suffer. A strong guard then took the prisoner in custody, to convey her to the destined place. Her husband followed; and on arriving had the grief to see his wife thrust with violence into the cell prepared for the most hardened villains, and bound in irons.

When the trials came on at Salem, Cary went down, at no small hazard to his own safety, to learn the mode of procedure. But he soon became convinced that no power could save the life of his wife, if brought to trial.—And yet he well knew that she was liable to be arraigned at any hour. He returned in a state of mind little short of desperation. One alternative only remained, and he adopted it. By the aid of two trusty friends he found means to break into prison, in the silence of the night, and rescued his wife, and with her fled to New-York. Arrived there, the Dutch Governor commiserating his sufferings, and above all admiring his conjugal fidelity, gave to him that cordial and sure protection which he so much needed.

The first court of oyer and terminer for the trial of witchcraft at Salem, was holden on the first week in June, 1692. At that session only one woman was tried. The evidence against her was similar to that of which a sample has been given. Yet was it sufficient to convict her in the minds of the jury, and the court pronounced sentence of death on their verdict.—Two or three days afterwards she was led out and dispatched. And as she was an old palsied carcass, worn out, as it was thought, in the service of the devil, her case excited no compassion.

The court then adjourned to the thirtieth of the same month. They then sat again, tried and condemned five more and adjourned. And thus from time to time they continued their bloody work, until nineteen persons were executed, all protesting their innocence, and utter ignorance of the crimes whereof they were accused, and that no doubt with the greatest truth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DOCTRINAL.

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

Why are you a Universalist?

[Concluded.]

We now come secondly, to present the inquirer with another fundamental article of our belief, viz:—That the design of the divine government contemplates the happiness of all obligated to respect it. This is indeed involved in the whole of what we before said, and therefore requires no lengthy argument to make it obvious. If, as we think has been shown, the Creator's claims to the filial obedience of his creatures are laid in the motives, which he entertains for their advantage; if he designs that, human happiness shall come only through the channel of a filial discharge of duty, then it is plain that, he designs the felicity of all from whom he requires this obedience. And who is there, we may ask, whose duty it is not to love and obey God? When such an one can be found, we will admit that, his Creator does neither love him or design his happiness. We know it has been said, and still is perhaps a popular opinion, that God never designed the felicity of all men;—then, we say, he never required the obedience of all, for obedience required is proof of his benevolent design, as long as he has made duty and happiness inseparable. The primary question however, is not, does God wish the happiness of all men; but does he require their filial obedience? When this is granted, and none will dispute it, the former question is necessarily answered in the affirmative, viz:—God does wish the happiness of all men. But, we shall be told, it is no evidence that God designs the obedience of all because he demands it. But, could he command what he never intended to put into execution? If our reader be a father, we would respectfully ask him, if, when he requires of his child the performance of any given duty, he does not design its fulfilment? If he be consistent with his own character, will he require what he never intended should be fulfilled? So, if God have "commanded all men every where to repent,"—if he have required "all the ends of the earth to look unto him and be saved," it is, we think, sporting too much with his sacred veracity, to affirm that, he neither designed, intended or expected his command to be obeyed. His purposes must run in accordance with his desires; and if he has made it the duty of all men to obey him and receive his everlasting favor, he has given them full reason to conclude that he both wishes and intends their happiness.

The controversy, we know, has long been agitated in the world, whether the Deity does or does not design the final happiness of all his creatures. Those who affirm that, he does so purpose, and yet maintain that all will not eventually come in possession of the felicity designed, must, as we conceive, either deny the design, or assert its failure, or admit its ultimate fulfilment. But as they cannot consent to the latter, and choose not to deny the former, prudence requires great silence on the latter, which we have generally noticed is studiously observed. Those who believe that God does not design the happiness of all, meet with as great a difficulty in reconciling their theory with that vast host of evidence, both natural and revealed, which is found in favor of the impartial benevolence of the Great Ruler of all things. Now it appears to us that all these difficulties might easily be avoided by allowing God's merciful design in favor of all his dependant creatures, and admitting its perfect fulfilment. This would present the Creator in his paternal character, and relieve us from the perplexing necessity of charging him with partiality on the one hand, or with inability on the other. But so great, generally, is devotion to creeds, that nothing but time and an improvement in the habits of thinking, (which must be caught from the prevailing spirit of free and fearless inquiry,) can perfectly restore the consistent beauties of christianity.

But to return. We have given briefly our reasons for believing that, the design of the paternal government of God, contemplates the happiness of all obligated by it. That is, if our heavenly Father

requires the obedience of all men, he also desires their happiness; because obedience is the medium through which happiness must always be communicated. It only remains for us to show,

Thirdly, Why we believe in the ultimate fulfilment of his design. When the Deity requires filial obedience of all men, he either knows that his requirements will be fulfilled; or, he knows they will not; or, he is ignorant concerning the result. To say he does not know whether he shall be universally obeyed or not, is to deny his omniscience; to say he knows his requirements will never be fulfilled, is to suppose that, what he desires to have accomplished he does not intend to effect, or that he has not power to effect it. If we say that, he knew when he required, he should never be obeyed, we charge him with inconsistency and vanity; and to say that he has not power to execute his commands is to rob him of his omnipotence. Either of these conclusions, therefore, being untrue, nothing but the former remains to be true, viz:—That when God requires obedience of all men, he knows it will eventually be yielded. Now he could not know this, unless it were certain, and if it be certain, our position is well founded.

But, it will be said the justice of God requires the endless punishment of the finally impenitent, and justice must have its demands as well as mercy. This we have often heard asserted, but before it can have any effect upon our minds, two things, which are taken for granted, must be satisfactorily proved. It must first be proved that, there will ever be such a character as the finally penitent; and secondly, that the justice of God requires endless punishment. Now we contend that all will finally be reduced to a filial obedience to the paternal government of the Most-High; and therefore deny the possibility of their being any "finally penitent." All which has been argued in this Number must be disproved, before we can admit this contested assertion as evidence; and even when that is done, it will remain to be proved, that the justice of God thirsts for the truth of endless woe. We believe that the justice of God requires the filial obedience of all men to his paternal laws. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." This is the demand of justice; and it is because we believe its requirements will be fulfilled, that we also expect the filial love and obedience of all whom the law addresses.

It is because the Law of God requires of all men a filial love towards their Father, and a fraternal affection towards each other, that we believe it seeks not for endless wretchedness, but for human happiness. And it is because we believe in the declaration of our blessed Saviour—"One jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the Law till all be fulfilled," (and "love is the fulfilling of the Law,") that we also believe in the doctrine of universal obedience and happiness. Nothing but love to God and love to man, or that obedience which insures felicity, can satisfy the Royal Law. It is the Law of a Father, which seeks only the best good of those obligated by it; and though it contains penalties, yet they are mercifully added, the more effectually to secure the grand object of the Paternal Lawgiver, viz:—the happiness of his children. How can divine justice, which demands the surrender of the whole heart and affections to God, ever be satisfied by securing the endless disobedience of those, over whom it exercises authority? Such reasoning, however satisfactory it may be to others, we confess strikes our minds, like the arrows of Adolpho, "with forceless vacancy." Punishment we believe to be disciplinary having for its object the reformation of the chastised. But we cannot express ourselves so well, as in the language of a celebrated Unitarian writer, [Mr. Sparks,] now living, "Correction will always be its object, and its object will at length be effected. The deaf ear will at length be opened, and the blind eye will receive its sight. The flinty heart will at length be smitten, and from it will gush the waters of repentance. The sinner will at length be brought to a sense of his guilt, and to a just estimation of the beauty, the benefits, the delights of virtue. New feelings will spring up in his bosom; new habits will be formed, and new pursuits commenced; he will loathe his past pleasures, forsake his old ways, and return unto the Lord, who will have mercy upon him. In this way the final happiness, of all mankind, was designed by the goodness, is planned by the omniscience, and will be accomplished by the omnipotence of Him, who gave them life." Such we conceive to be the object and result of God's paternal administration over his creatures, and such are the sentiments, which the doctrine is calculated to inspire. And will any now say that those views, which urge, and anticipate as the final result, the obedience and holiness and consequent happiness of all men, remove the salutary restraints of vice, and take away the incentives to virtue? Of those, whose violent prejudices drive common charity from the mind, we expect a repetition of that hackneyed and unjust charge; but to all candid individuals, of every denomination, we appeal for a removal of the unfair imputation, which has been so unmeritedly bestowed.

We cannot but think that, those sentiments which maintain the Paternal character of God—the benevolent object of his government, and the certainty of its accomplishment, are such as the present advanced state of the human mind requires; and such indeed as are necessary to redeem the lovely features of ancient christianity, from the mass of corruptions she has gathered from the ignorance of those ages through which she has travelled down to us. They present religion in a more amiable and captivating light, and fill the heart with purer motives, and the mind with richer hopes.

[From the Christian Repository.]

TWO EXTREMES.

My thoughts have been exercised for some time past, upon the two extremes into which christians of different denominations have fallen. The one that of self-righteousness, the other that of universalism. Self-righteousness is that which consists in having a better opinion of ourselves and of our own good works, than the public have of us, or than God, who is all-wise, knows to be the fact. Such persons will boast of their religion, they are frequently clamorous at meetings about their experience and love to God. They will boast of their perfection, they will tell you how long they have lived without sinning, with a multitude of other things all tending to their own exaltation. They seem to forget or pass in silence by those scriptures which speak expressly, that all we like sheep have gone astray, that there is none that doeth good, no not one. Those who have passed to this extreme, often boast with much seeming confidence, that they shall enjoy hereafter an exalted seat in heaven, while poor sinners will be cast down to hell. All such, who have this feeling of self-righteousness, we would refer to the tenth chapter of Paul's epistle to the Romans, commencing with the chapter, examining all its contents carefully, and it is confidently believed they will discover that their own righteousness is as filthy rags; that their dependence for salvation must rest on the Lord Jesus Christ, who is declared to be the Saviour of the world—yes, the Saviour of these poor sinners, as they frequently term them, as well as of their own righteous selves. This boasting also shows itself in the self-righteous bigot in his prayers and exhortations, like the Pharisee of old, who went up into the temple to pray, and said, "God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican; I fast twice a week, I give tithes of all that I possess." Luke xviii. 11, 12.

The other extreme into which the same self-righteous persons have gone, is that of total depravity. We frequently hear them say, they have been, if not now, hell deserving sinners, and if God had been strict to mark iniquity against them, they should before this been numbered with the dead, in their graves, and in hell with the damned! Thus we see they accuse God of injustice, or what is the same, he has not dealt justly by them. They frequently speak of their own evil hearts, and declare that there is no good in them, and that they deserve to be cast off forever. A moment after such expressions have fallen from their lips, you will hear them address an audience in this language:—"WE SAINTS, AND YOU SINNERS." This is too much like the complimentary expressions which we sometimes hear at table.—The woman or the man, as the case may be, after inviting us to their board to partake of God's bounties, commence a course of observations like these, "Our victims are poor, I am fearful you cannot eat it, I dread to have you touch it, for I know you cannot satisfy your wants from it." Now we do know that such compliments as these, in most cases, are base hypocrisy, and if we should agree with those who assert such things, they would be seriously offended. Just so, in many cases, with those who speak of their great sins, and of their total depravity, if we should believe them and take their word for truth, and report it in society that they are very wicked, that there is no good in them, that they are totally depraved and deserve to be punished forever, they would be very much offended at us. Hence we discover that this kind of stuff, which the self-righteous use about themselves, is only another way of boasting of their goodness. That mankind are wicked we would not deny, and that they should be sensible of their wickedness, we believe would tend to do them good. But that man is totally depraved, that is, no good in him, we cannot admit. Scripture and reason forbid it. Therefore let us avoid the two extremes, that of our thinking and talking too well of ourselves, and that of our thinking and talking too bad of ourselves, for the one leads to pride, and the other to despair.

"If any one sin is infinite, and deserves infinite punishment, the Deity can never punish more than one sin, in any one man; for one sin deserves by this supposition all the punishment God can inflict, for nothing short is infinite punishment. The punishment of one sin, therefore, must exhaust all the resources of divine wrath, and none can remain for the punishment of any other sin."—E. Styles Ely, D. D.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE.—PAUL.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

RELIGION. There has been many a warm controversy and much acrimonious contention in the world about religion, in which, it is to be feared, real religion has been sacrificed to an unholy thirst for party preeminence. Every religious controversy ought to have in view as its only object the possession and practice of religion in its greatest purity; but history in too many cases shows that those who have been the hottest controversialists have not allowed themselves the time to enjoy and practice the calm, holy and sanctifying influences of the christian faith. Religion in its greatest perfection, is not always found among those who make the most noise about it. In general it is a still small voice, that is heard only in the secret aspirations of the heart towards heaven, and in the kind and sympathetic actions of a virtuous and useful life. It abides with the affectionate mother as she watches with a faithful solicitude over her infant charge and instills the lessons of love to God and man into the youthful bosoms of her beloved children. It is beheld in the neighbor who, by the touch of the sick and dying, anxious to alleviate the pains of dissolving nature and careful to smooth the pillow of death by tendering the gracious consolations of the Gospel to the dying man. It is beheld, in short, in every good action and in every benevolent desire. People may talk much about religion; they may make professions loud as seven thunders—contending that they have more than an ordinary share of it, and persecuting and abusing others because they have not so much of it;—but after all, religion does not consist in wordy professions or in an exact attention to services which do no one any good.

It has been wisely said by a certain writer, whose name we cannot now call to mind, that "many men write for religion,—many fight for religion,—many die for religion,—but few live for religion." Would to heaven that those, who write and fight, quarrel and contend forever about religion, would drop their quills and their weapons of strife, and endeavor more to live for religion. The world would be vastly more benefited by their services rendered in this manner, than in the other.

Religion—celestial child of peace—has been so much abused by ecclesiastics, that it is no wonder many observers, mistaking the image for the reality, have concluded that it was all a delusion originating in the heads of ambitious men resolved on nothing but their own aggrandizement. Some have made it consist in a subscription to certain unintelligible and irrational articles of belief. Others in a round of senseless and unprofitable forms and ceremonies, and others in a frenzied state of mind wandering from its proper sphere of practical improvement into the fruitless regions of imagination. Thousands of methods have been invented to substitute something for the reality, which would obtain the credit, without the labor of being religious. Thus has religion been wounded in the house of her friends, who having imposed a phantom upon the world in its stead, have brought odium upon its real excellence.

But still there is such a thing as RELIGION; and there is an eternal reality in it. It has its seat, if any where, in the heart; gives contentment in misfortune, resignation in adversity, peace in the dark and stormy hours of trouble, gratitude and joy in prosperity, exerts a salutary influence over the whole life of him who possesses it, and lifts up the prospect of immortality to the anxious voyager to eternity.

It is above all things our desire that we might, in some humble degree, be instrumental through the medium of these columns, not only of correcting some of the speculative errors of mankind, but also of promoting a heartfelt and practical piety among our readers. Call us not enthusiastic; we seek the real advantage of our fellow-men; and if any one truth is impressed deeply upon our mind, it is, that religion—we do not mean its counterfeit, but actual goodness of heart and life, is absolutely necessary to the true honor and happiness of man. Learn, O Reader, that thy Maker in creating thee for happiness, has made thee to be religious. Man alone, of all the host of creation in this world, is capable of loving, adoring and serving his Creator. Regard then the dignity of thy nature, and neglect not the high privilege of thy being.

In the discharge of our editorial duties, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not, and hope we never shall entertain any dispositions towards our opposing brethren inconsistent with charity and brotherly love. We say this in sincerity and truth, and would thank all, particularly the editors of other periodicals with whom we are not able to agree in some important particulars—to do us the justice to believe, the best of feelings lie at the bottom of the remarks which from time to time we may make relative to any controverted point. In this free country and in the present age of inquiry, it is indeed to

be expected that people will form, and having formed, will defend opposite systems of faith. We would be the last to take offence with the exercise of this liberty on the part of others. A difference of sentiment shall make no difference with us as to a willingness to extend and reciprocate those kind civilities and charitable motives without which all our christianity is an empty dream. We have, it is true, our religious opinions. They are the result of much prayerful and laborious inquiry, and we may be permitted to say, are embraced by us, not with a fanatical confidence, but assuredly with a sincere and steady conviction of their scriptural character. We shall, therefore, most certainly, advance and defend them at such times and in such a manner as we may deem proper and expedient. We hold also the right to examine and comment upon the views of those who disagree with us. This we shall do, as we have done it heretofore, with an undisguised frankness and with "great plainness of speech." But we wish those with whom we cannot unite in all things, to be assured, of what they would really find to be the case, could they look into the heart of the editor of the *Intelligencer*, that we entertain no degree of hostility, much less of bitterness, toward them as citizens or christians. To those publications, which do us the favor to exchange with us, whose editors advocate doctrines differing from those maintained in these columns, we would here tender our christian salutations, and say, "Let us agree to disagree." And though we may, as we are at liberty to do, comment upon whatever each may deem erroneous in the other,—let us resolve that no angry passions shall disgrace the religion we respectively defend.

Every attempt to bring religious prejudices into political concerns must be viewed with the strongest disapprobation by every friend of our national existence. But it would seem there are some discontented spirits who cannot be satisfied with the ferment which political differences create, and, wishing to scatter more cruel firebrands of contention, than any which have hitherto distracted the community, are eager to call even into our civil elections all the embittered and persecuting prejudices of sectarianism. It might be supposed that persons, professing to be religious, who cannot "live in peace" as long as they have one near them of a different faith from their own, might be satisfied with heaping the opprobrious names of unbeliever, heretic, infidel, upon his ill-fated head,—with endeavoring to deprive him of the means of a tolerable livelihood, and with setting all the ignorant, like so many dogs of war upon him, to abuse, vilify and defame his character. We say, it might be presumed that this would be enough to satisfy their pious zeal in the cause of religion and in defence of the true faith.—But, as before observed, there are some men who must bring their bigotry into every concern in which they participate. They must even make it the standard of political merit, and deposit the testimonies of their intolerant and persecuting dispositions in the ballot boxes at our civil elections! Such persons are dangerous enemies to our free institutions and ought to be censured by all the friends of freedom. They betray an overbearing determination to unite church and state,—a disposition to drive from power, and to take away the privileges of all who will not bend to their dictations or subscribe to their articles of belief.

We were led to these remarks by being informed of some recent attempts made in a town in the upper part of this county, to reject from a civil office a citizen who had, as all acknowledge, served the inhabitants well in the station to which he had been promoted, solely on account of his religious opinions! No one could say that he had not discharged the duties of his office to universal acceptance: All were compelled to admit that he was both worthy, well qualified and faithful, and entitled, according to an established usage among them, to a re-election.—But it seems he was wanting in one point, that made him undeserving in every other. He was not Calvinistic! He could not bring his mind down to certain "five points."—Hence, what was before said by ancient pharisees must be repeated in this case,—"away with him—away with him." His reelection was opposed, and, as we are informed, by means of certain false reports, defeated professedly on the ground that he was guilty of believing, according to the scriptures, that his Saviour came to save, and that he will accordingly save, the world. We know we do but utter the sentiment of a vast majority of this state and nation when we say, that such considerations are in the highest degree reprehensible. They show a mean and vulgar state of mind, as dishonorable to christianity as it is injurious to our political institutions. No man of decent attainments and honorable motives would be found taking such methods to put down a rival sect. He would consider all such means as beneath his dignity.

We are sorry to believe, but have too strong reasons for believing, that there are some religionists in the town alluded to, as ignorant as they are bigoted, who want nothing but the power to bring to the stake, with fire

and faggot, all who have the wisdom to embrace a more scriptural and rational faith than theirs. They seem to be under the influence of the same bad spirit which caused their great leader, John Calvin, to burn Dr. Servetus at the stake for no other reason than that he could not believe in the dogmas of his persecutor. But, after all, they are more deserving our pity than our hatred. The conduct which they are pursuing, and the unhallowed principles by which they seem to be governed, will end only in their own disgrace and confusion. Bigotry and intolerance, in this age of the world, can injure none but those who are possessed of them.

We notice in the last *Zion's Herald* a communication written by the Rev. Enoch Mudge of Newport relative to the assertion of Dr. Brown that Mr. Wesley acknowledged to Winchester that he fully believed in the doctrine of universal restoration. It purports to give the substance of a conversation had between Mr. Mudge and Mr. Winchester relative to the points of difference between the latter and Mr. Wesley. The article is written in an able and candid manner and is deserving the serious attention of those who are interested on the subject. We say this frankly, for we are and ever have been perfectly disposed to do strict and impartial justice on all sides, taking no stand ourselves in the controversy.

We perceive, that owing to a misrepresentation of a previous correspondent for the *Herald*, signed "Methodist," an opinion is prevalent and seems to have been supposed to be correct by Mr. Mudge, that the statement of Mr. Wesley's being a universalist originated in the "Christian Intelligencer & Eastern Chronicle." This opinion is altogether unfounded. Noticing in Dr. B's history such a statement made, and believing it to be too important to pass unexamined, we as the friends of historical truth, concluded to make an extract of it into our columns, as others had done before us, inviting at the same time our Methodist brethren to correct in our paper, if agreeable, the error, if such they might deem it to be. We never have taken any part in the controversy, being governed only by a desire to have the facts in the case presented to the public.

They do us, therefore, injustice, who would represent this paper as being the author of that statement, or as leaning to either side in the controversy. The editor of *Zion's Herald* will have the goodness to correct the erroneous impression which originated with a correspondent in that paper.

We may, if we can find room hereafter, re-publish the communication of Mr. Mudge, referred to above.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE. We learn that the Universalists in Hampden, (Me.) are making preparations to erect an house of worship the present Spring. The cause of truth is said to be progressing in that vicinity—as it is indeed in almost every direction throughout our country. Rev. Z. Thompson has taken up his residence in Hampden and is engaged to preach in that town and Frankfort for the term of one year. May he "study to show himself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth"—giving to every man—what God hath provided for him—his portion of meat in due season. And may those who attend on his ministry, increase in virtue as they progress in wisdom, testifying to the world by the best profession that can be made of religion—a good life,—that "the grace of God, which bringeth salvation to all men," does not lead to licentiousness, but that, on the contrary, it "teaches that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world."

Proposals have been issued from the office of the Religious Inquirer, at Hartford, Conn. for printing by subscription, a work, entitled "A candid Review of ten letters, containing reasons for not embracing the doctrine of Universal Salvation." By Rev. Joel Hawes. To which will be added, thirteen friendly letters to a candidate for the ministry." The work will contain from 250 to 300 large duodecimo pages,—to be delivered to subscribers full bound and lettered at 75 cents each.

The editor of the *Star* published in Milledgeville, (Geo.) has advertised that he has a work now in press, which will be published soon, entitled "The Light of Truth, and Pleasure of Light." This work will contain about 300 pages of a 12 mo. size, price full bound, \$1, or 75 cents, stitched. "The publisher assures the christian public that it is no common production." We presume that the work will contain much valuable information; but still cannot resist the conclusion that, that must be quite an uncommon production, which undertakes to give a history of "the origin and end of the devil" while at the same time its principle object is to prove "that there is no devil."

GENUINE CHRISTIANITY. During a late "revival of religion" in Oneida county, N. Y. the Rev. Mr. Norton, in one of his sermons, made the following very christian and

modest remark to a part of his congregation. "You Unitarians in the gallery, do you hear me? You need not think you are going to heaven: you are no more entitled to the name of christians than the devils in hell!"

Again: A zealous member of the Baptist church in the city of New-York said, not long since—"Of all the people I ever read of, Unitarians I think are the worst; and if there is such a place as the hottest hell, I do think they richly deserve it, and no doubt will have it!"

If men are to gain heaven for being genuine christians, and those are such who have the most bitterness, bigotry and uncharitableness, we think there can be no doubt that such persons will occupy the exclusive seats that their imaginations have prepared for them. It is too often the case, even in this state, that those who arrogate to themselves all right to the christian name—a name that might be supposed to indicate something of charity and good treatment,—have the most intolerance and censoriousness of any persons in the community. "Alas! that such things should be." When will people be convinced, that no man deserves to be called a christian, who does not feel and act like a christian!

In the state of Ohio there are three Associations of Universalists & it is contemplated to organize a fourth soon. In fellowship with these Associations there are eighteen preachers of the Gospel and about thirty societies. The doctrine of universal salvation is said to be making rapid progress not only in Ohio, but also in the western states generally. The number of legally organized societies, though respectable, does not indicate the number of believers in this doctrine. In almost every village and neighbourhood there is a large proportion of Universalists—many of whom are men of the first character and talents in that section. Indeed it is a remark which will very generally hold true, that universalism—however much it may be despised and mal-treated by those whose inquiries are bounded by their own limited creed—ever has been, and still is, embraced by many of the most distinguished men in Europe and America.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

MR. EDITOR.—In No. 22, Vol. 6, of the *Christian Intelligencer*, I noticed an article, addressed to you, over the signature of L. L. on the subject of "Imprisonment in a future state," on which, if it will not interfere with your prerogative, I will offer a few remarks.

The writer informs us that, on reading an exposition of 1st Peter, 3d chap. 13, 19, 20 verses, recently copied into your paper from the "Gospel Visitant," he was "almost persuaded to become a believer in the imprisonment of immortal spirits in a future and immortal state." But in his search after truth, he met with Wakefield's Translation of the New Testament, which gave him much satisfaction. I am pleased to have inquirers solve their doubt, but I wish it to be done by fair examination. Now, what other translation has this writer found, in his researches, who has rendered this text as Mr. Wakefield has, except such as may have copied it? And will this writer decide a question of such moment, on the authority of one man? Mr. Wakefield was truly an eminent scholar, and, in general, a faithful translator; but he was doubtless liable to prejudice as well as other men. This we discover in all translations by different sectarians. Mr. W. did not believe in an intermediate state of discipline, and of course, every text which seemed to favor this doctrine, he would be disposed to give a different coloring. This is most evidently the case with the passage under consideration. He has made supplements of his own in the text, which gives it a different sense from the common translation; but omitting these, the sense will be precisely the same. And for these supplies he has given us no critical authority, as, in most other cases, where he has deviated from the common translation, he has never failed to do. The whole variation appears to result from opinion and fancy.

The reason, probably, why he has distorted this text in the manner he has, is that he might give some meaning to a passage which was, to him, at least, otherwise unintelligible. That is, because its obvious construction and sense could not be reconciled to his preconceived opinions. Here we see the man, not the candid theologian.

And will your correspondent L. L. rest his faith on the translation of a text which is supported by no better authority than this; a translation which is plainly forced, and bears evident marks of having resulted from sectarian partiality?

The writer informs us, that all rational christians admit, that men will be incapable of sinning in a future state. This is truly news to me; for I had always supposed, that this fact was not only admitted, but believed by all christians, except by the few who disbelieve a future retribution. If he will make a little further inquiry on the subject, I presume he will find my opinion correct. It is too much for him to take this as granted, and then draw his conclusions accordingly. Perhaps, from the very confident declarations of some modern writers and preachers, he might have concluded, that the whole christian world had given into the hypothesis, that all sin, or unholiness, is bounded by death. But in

this he may be mistaken. You will not understand me, Mr. Editor, that I contend, that sin will, or will not, exist beyond death. He who makes the assertion on either side, let him be prepared to defend it.

As to the policy "of punishing immortal spirits in a future state," of which your correspondent speaks, perhaps, if he shall be able to show the "policy" of punishing them here, it may assist him in extending his views further.

Hoping that these hints may be of some service to L. L. and be received by him, and your readers in the spirit of candor, I am yours, &c. J. W.

*See his notes on 1st Peter 4, 5, 6.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

"For he that is dead, is freed from sin."—Romans, vi. chap 7 vs.

MR. EDITOR.—It is contended by some (if I understand them) that this scripture authorizes us to believe that sin and its consequences so far as they effect our individual happiness are confined to our present state of existence.

It appears to me that their reasoning and deductions come far short of proving that, which they predicate upon it. If common opinions be admitted (and I have not seen that they dissent from it,) that man is a twofold being, at death (so called) the inner separated from the outer man, lives and retains his conscious identity of person. How then, I ask, does the passage under consideration warrant their inferences? It is the dead that the Apostle says are freed from sin, and upon that fact, proceeds to exhort his brethren to reckon, or so to conduct themselves, as men, dead, indeed unto sin. I am unable to see that this scripture affords the least possible evidence that an immortal living man is freed from sin in consequence of another that is not alive, but dead, being thus freed. It is readily admitted that, that part of man, and the only part that God said any thing about when he pronounced this sentence upon Adam "dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return," is after the sentence has been executed upon it as free from a consciousness of sin—or of its consequence to any other being, as are the discarded clothing of the assassin. But to infer from the fact of a dead body being free from sin, that the living man who once resided in it, is also freed, appears to me to be as destitute of reason as would be the argument of one, who should contend that the assassin is freed from the guilt of murder, when divested of the habiliments in which the crime was perpetrated. I shall conclude with an inquiry, whether "he that is dead is freed from sin," when used in accordance with, or accompanied by a dissent from the tradition, that a man may be literally dead in one place, and actually alive in another, at the same time, is not rather injurious than otherwise to the cause of rational and scriptural Religion?

FRANKFORT.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

Concerning Water Baptism.

It appears obvious to me, that what John the Baptist meant by his decreasing,—was that the dispensation of water baptism would pass away, the same as circumcision; the last of which was a sign given to Abraham, and "a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised." The practice of circumcision was continued several hundred years; and even in the Apostles' day, some were so attached to it, as to say "except ye be circumcised—ye cannot be saved." But what says Paul? "He that is circumcised, is a debtor to do the whole law;" and again, "if ye be circumcised, Christ shall profit you nothing," Gal. Vth. I admit that when Paul first began to preach the gospel, there were one or two instances of his circumcising, and a few instances of his baptizing (with water;) but it is a fact (if his own testimony is admitted) that he was neither commanded, or sent to baptize (with water); for he thanks God that he had baptized but a few. If water baptism had been an article in his commission, it was his duty to practice it. And if he had baptized a thousand, he never would have raised his eyes, or lifted his hands in prayer, and said, God I thank thee that I have baptized no more. It would be a very extraordinary circumstance indeed, to hear a faithful servant thanking his Lord and master, that he had eluded his duty, and had baptized only eight or ten persons, and to palliate for his negligence, should take shelter behind the ramparts, which the fear of reproach had erected, that is, lest any should say he had baptized in his own name. It is plain that those sent to preach were to baptize, and if this meant water baptism, then it was the duty of Paul, thus to baptize, as well as teach; and it would have been wicked in him (after receiving his commission,) to have neglected either. Who can reflect on the solemn declaration of Paul, that is, "Christ sent me not to baptize," without being convinced of the folly of those who arrogate to themselves the right of office to baptize on the ground that they are sent to "preach"? There can be no better reason given why Paul did preach, than because he was sent.—And the reason why he did not baptize, was, because he was not sent to baptize. W.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

MR. DREW.—Serious meditation on the character of God, his love for his creatures,—the design of the mission of his Son into our world, to "save his people from all sins" giving "himself a ransom for all,"—and the difference which I think is manifest between the instructions of our Lord, the prophets and apostles and the preach-

ing of people in general at the present day,—have led me to doubt and renounce the popular doctrine of endless misery for a doctrine, imbibed by me in childhood and riveted stronger by the preaching that I heard, and of which I have been a zealous advocate, but not "according to knowledge."

I verily thought I ought to do many things, which upon sober reflection, I have found to be hostile both to scripture and reason; and it is quite contrary to self that I am induced to renounce an opinion, which was too hastily received as truth, and that without candidly inquiring with sober reflection by reading the scriptures and without exercising reason and judgment to see whether I and others of the same opinion were correct. It has been some time since I have felt doubtful of the doctrine of endless misery, under an apprehension that that doctrine was taught in the Bible. But something which I call tradition, prevented me from giving the subject a serious examination, till at length, as I trust, reason triumphed over superstition and truth over error; by which I find that I have held a wrong opinion of a future state of eternal sufferings for a great part of mankind. And I fear too many are ignorant of many things which they teach to others.

Doubtless, they or many of them, are sincere in the belief of those things which they hold forth to people, though they do it ignorantly "through unbelief of the truth." And I fear that they have received their opinion more from the pulpit, catechisms, &c. than from the holy scriptures, which were written aforetime for our instruction.

Let us candidly consider, and not form an opinion on this important subject, in too much haste. Let scripture and reason be their guide;—then may we expect to see the doctrine of the devil flee before the standard of truth, superstition vanish from the earth, and love and harmony prevail amongst mankind.

TYRO.
Litchfield, Feb. 20.

THE CHRONICLE.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1827.

By the advice and request of a considerable number of our subscribers in this State, we have concluded to publish the laws and Resolves passed at the late session of our Legislature. Many persons who take this paper wish to preserve them, and to bring them into a small compass for preservation, we have thought it advisable to publish as many of them as possible in one paper. All which have appeared in the state paper—the Eastern Argus—are inserted this week.—Those who preserve this number will have the latest laws readily at hand.

We understand that BENJAMIN HALE, A.M. Principal of the Lyceum in this town, has been invited to the Professorship of Chemistry in Dartmouth College, and that he has accepted the appointment. This movement may, and undoubtedly will be advantageous to Dartmouth College, but it is not to be expected that it should be agreeable to the citizens of this place, especially to those who feel interested in the prosperity of the Lyceum. He will leave friends behind who will long hold him in respectful remembrance, and he has our best wishes for his future health and usefulness.

It must appear degrading to the dignity of the Government of the United States, that the odious and criminal practice of duelling has become so fashionable among the members of Congress at Washington. It is a pity that men, professing to be honorable, cannot debate on subjects of national interest without insulting each other, and then resorting to a duel to settle the controversy.

Previous to the adjournment of the late session of Congress, three challenges were given by certain offended members—two of which were accepted. The third challenged party, who declined fighting, has, in our opinion, gained for him a reputation vastly more honorable than if he had consented to take his brother's life or sacrifice his own.—Mr. McDuffie of S. C. challenged Gen. Metcalfe of Kentucky. In consequence of a disagreement between the parties, relative to the weapons, the duel was not fought. Gen. Saunders also of S. C. sent a challenge to J. C. Wright of Ohio. The latter returned a very short and spirited note to the former declining to meet him. And Dr. Crump of Virginia also challenged Mr. Moore of the same state. This challenge is accepted, but the duel has been deferred for some time.

It gives us pleasure to notice that no proposal for a duel has either been made or accepted by a northern member.

A meeting in aid of the Greeks, has been called in Thomaston. We rejoice to see the spirit of sympathy for this suffering people spreading in different parts of this State.

Gen. Benjamin Pierce has been unanimously elected Governor of N. Hampshire for the ensuing political year.

A convention of democratic republicans held at the court house in Bangor on the 13th inst. nominated Hon. WM. D. WILLIAMSON to represent the Congressional district, composed of Somerset and Penobscot counties in the twentieth Congress of the United States.

Gen. JEDEDIAH HERRICK and JOHN WILKINS, Esq. are also mentioned as candidates for the same office.

His Ex. Levi Lincoln, and His Hon. Thos. L. Winthrop have been nominated for a reelection to the respective offices of Gov. and Lieut. Gov. of Massachusetts. The election takes place in April.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Robert-Fulton, Capt. Britton, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th February.

The advices furnished by this arrival are of little moment.

Parliament assembled on the 8th, and the great topic of interest was the belief that the corn laws would be taken into immediate consideration.—The Ministers have however announced that the subject would not be brought forward until the 19th of February.

Three transports, which had arrived at Portsmouth to take on board additional troops for Portugal, had been ordered to leave that port, from which it is inferred that no more troops are to be sent out.

Cadiz was about to be evacuated by the French troops.

The Duke of Sussex had been dangerously ill, but at the late accounts he was convalescent.

With regard to Spain and Portugal, the London Courier confirms the previous pacific advices.

It is proposed to declare the port of Lisbon open to all nations, with a duty of one per cent, on the re-exportation of all goods.

The English troops were on the point of leaving Lisbon, to aid Portugal against its enemies.

The British stock market was without essential variation. Consols 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican bonds 66; Columbian 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3.

The stud of the late Duke of York sold for 8000*l*. The total amount of his debts is 180,000*l*.

Of the persons on board the Dutch ship Wassanaer, it has been ascertained that no more than 26 were lost.

At a meeting of spinners in one of the factories in Manchester, for an increase of wages, the main beam of the floor gave way, and they were precipitated to the floor beneath. In the confusion that ensued, thirty persons were more or less injured.

The Oldham cotton spinners have resumed their work at their former wages.

The demand for weavers at Glasgow had increased, and higher wages were given.

The town of Biel in Switzerland has been nearly destroyed by an avalanche. About fifty houses were thus destroyed, and no less than 30 mangled bodies have been dug from their ruins.

Boston Patriot.

Destructive fire at Norfolk, Va.—On the 9th inst. at one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in a small shell of a building south side of Main-street, a few paces East of Church street, occupied as a wheelwright shop by Mr. E. Ballance. From this building the fire extended north and west, destroying nearly one hundred buildings. A flake of fire (says the Norfolk Herald) lodged on Christ Church (about 250 yard leeward of the fire,) and kindled into a blaze. The hose of one of the Fire Companies was immediately sent to extinguish it, but, alas! too late.—The fire had penetrated into the vacancy between the vaulting ceiling and the ridge-pole and there was no means of ascent within the church—the stream of water could not reach it from without, and before a ladder of sufficient length could be obtained, the fire had spread the whole length of the roof, and burst forth in terrific grandeur.

As many as 12 or 15 houses were on fire at the same time and in detached situations, by which the exertions of the fire companies were baffled. Between 40 and 50 families have been thus made homeless, and the loss it is thought cannot be less than \$30,000. The church was insured for \$15,000 in the Mutual Assurance Office, and most of the houses of any considerable value were insured.

Boston Patriot.

In the Act authorizing the improving of certain Harbors, &c. passed at the last session of Congress, are the following: \$4000 for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's narrows; and \$7000 for the erection of piers, placing beacons or buoys, and removing obstructions at the entrance of the harbor of Saco.

The Georgia controversy.—Another series of documents has been published in the Georgia newspapers relating to the Indian lands. From these it appears that the General Government has already taken steps to purchase the remnant of these lands, in order that Georgia, who has shown herself uncommonly greedy after them, may be entirely satisfied; and that the tone of Governor Troup, after reflection, has considerably moderated. Consequently, affairs in that quarter wear a much less threatening appearance than before.

The Governor of Connecticut has designated Friday, the 13th of April next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The Governor of Vermont has appointed Wednesday the 4th of April for a public Fast.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following among other appointments, were made by the President of the United States, and approved by the Senate during the past session:

Charles Douglass, of Alabama, to be Consul at Barcelona, in Spain.

Philip Robinson, of South Carolina, to be Consul at the Island of Curacao.

Charles W. Webber, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Chihuahua.

Elisha Ely, of New York, to be Consul at Santa Martha, in the Republic of Columbia.

Robert Monroe Harrison, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States at the Island of St. Bartholomews.

John Larkin Payson, to be Consul of the United States at Messina in Sicily.

Reuben Harvey, to be Consul of the United States at Cork, in Ireland.

Charles Bartlett Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port and Province of Para, in Brazil.

William B. Rochester, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Central America.

Henry Wheaton, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States, in Denmark.

John Speed Smith, of Kentucky, to be Secretary to the Mission to Tacubaya.

E. Irene Dupont, of Delaware, to be a Director of the Bank of the United States, for the remainder of the year 1827, in place of Victor Dupont, deceased.

Samuel Ayer, of Maine, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue, for the Port of Esport, in the District of Passamaquoddy, for four years from the 24th of December, 1826.

Beverly Allen, of Missouri, to be District Attorney of the United States for the District of Missouri.

Sidney Breese, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois.

Free bridge to Charlestown.—The bill establishing the Warren Bridge Corporation was returned to the Legislature on Saturday Morning by Governor LINCOLN, with his objections to the same, the length of which precludes their insertion in this day's Gazette. They would occupy three columns. In the House of Representatives the Message of His Excellency was twice read and after some conversation, the question, Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor thereto—was, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative:—Yeas 99, Nays 43. So the bill was passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor thereto. This decision was endorsed upon the engrossed bill, and Mr. Rantoul was charged with a message to the Senate transmitting the bill with the accompanying papers. In the Senate, two thirds of the members not having voted in favor of its passage, the bill was lost.—The yeas were 16, nays 12.

Boston Gaz.

The Legislature of Virginia has rejected a bill providing for the purchase of the bust and library of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and making a specific appropriation for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, by a vote of 94 to 551. The Legislature of South Carolina and Louisiana have voted to Mrs. R. as the descendant of the "illustrious Jefferson," ten thousand dollars each.—Query—Are we to infer from the vote of Virginia that Mr. Jefferson's character and public services are more correctly appreciated at home than abroad?

Con. Herald.

INFORMATION IS WANTED. Winthrop Peary of Dearborn, Kennebec county, who left his family in the Autumn of 1824, in a state of partial derangement, and was last seen near Portland wandering towards the State of New-Hampshire, where he was born and formerly lived. Said Peary is now, if living, about sixty-six years of age, of tall slender habit. Any information respecting said Peary, forwarded to ROBERT C. Vose, Augusta, Maine, will be thankfully received and immediately communicated to the friends of said Winthrop Peary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Letter No. IX to a Young Universalist Preacher,"—"Short Sermons," from "J. W. H." and a communication of "Frankfort" on Gen. 2, 17, have all been thankfully received, but come to hand too late for this week's paper. Our respected correspondents would do us a favor if they would endeavor to forward their articles in season to reach us by Monday night.

Many other valuable articles are still on file and shall appear as soon as we can find room for them. In the mean time we hope for the indulgence of their respective authors.

MARRIED.

In Wiscasset, Mr. John Gould of Woolwich, to Miss Jane McKenney.

In Hallowell, Mr. John Hersey to Miss Mary-Ann West.

In New-Limerick, Mr. Joseph Drew, to Miss Joanna White.

DIED.

In Bath, Mrs. Hannah Duncan, aged 75.

In Northport, Miss Lydia Duncan, sister of the above Hannah, aged 67.

In Bucksport, Mr. William Tarbox, formerly of Seaco, aged 27.

In Augusta, on the 20th instant, SAMUEL HOWARD, Esq. formerly Sheriff of this county, aged 53.

In Wiscasset, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Jane, wife of the Hon. Abiel Wood, aged 40.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

AN ACT additional to "An Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all actions of assumpsit, before a Justice of the Peace, in which there shall be two or more defendants living in different counties, may be brought in any county in which either defendant lives; and in such case the original writ and writ of execution, shall have force, and be obeyed and executed in any county in which any one of either of the parties lives; and such process shall be directed accordingly, and return thereof made by all proper officers in their respective counties.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That in all actions of assumpsit before a Justice of the Peace, the original writ and writ of execution, shall have force and be obeyed in any county wherein personal property may be attached or seized on the same, and may be directed to the proper officers of such county, and by them executed and returned in manner by law provided.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 16, 1827.]

AN ACT in further addition to "An Act to provide for the Education of Youth."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when it shall be found convenient to form a school district from parts of adjoining towns or plantations, such towns or plantations concurring respectively therein, may establish such district and define the limits thereof, and grant any sum of money for the purposes and in the manner provided in the twelfth section of the Act to which this is additional; and the Selectmen or Assessors of such towns or plantations shall have and possess jointly, all the powers provided in the thirteenth section of the said act: And the district so formed shall be a body corporate to all intents and purposes, as if comprised within one town or plantation. And such district may, by such towns or plantations, with like concurrence, be altered or discontinued, in like manner as any town may alter or discontinue its own districts.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the Assessors of each town or plantation, of which such district shall be a part, shall assign to such district a proportion of the money raised for the support of schools, according to the number of children in that part of such district which may be within such respective town or plantation. And in issuing warrants for district meetings, recovering damages for injuries done to district buildings, giving to instructors certificates of qualification, directing what books shall be used, and visiting, superintending and disciplining the school, the Selectmen or Assessors, the Treasurer and School Committee of the eldest town or plantation, shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties respecting such districts, as respecting districts wholly in their own town or plantation: Provided, That all money raised by such district, or by the towns or plantations composing the same shall be paid into the treasuries of the respective towns or plantations to be assigned in manner aforesaid, or applied to the purposes for which it shall have been legally raised by the district. And such district shall in all cases choose its own school agent.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That whenever the inhabitants of a school district shall determine to apply a part of their school money to the support of a school taught by a mistress, and part to that of a school taught by a master, they may determine in district meeting, or empower the school committee, or a special committee by them chosen, to determine what description of scholars shall attend each school, and assign them to the one or the other, in such manner as shall promote their best proficiency and greatest benefit.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That any inhabitant of the State so distant from the main that in the opinion of the town or plantation to which it belongs, it cannot with convenience and advantage be included in any school district, and too small to compose a district by itself, may be omitted in districting the town or plantation; and in such case the Assessors shall assign to the inhabitants of such Island the amount of school money assessed on them, to be by them expended for the purpose of instruction, in such way as the school committee shall approve.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of school districts, may in district meeting legally assembled, determine if they think proper, at what time they prefer that their schools shall commence, and the agent or agents shall, as far as practicable conform to such determination.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That so much of the acts to which this is in addition, as are inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 16, 1827.]

AN ACT respecting Gun Houses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever any or either of the Gun Houses, used for the protection and preservation of guns, gun carriages, tumbrils, munitions of war, or any other apparatus, provided for the use of the Artillery of this State, shall be so far injured or decayed, as that in the opinion of the commanding officers of any division of the Militia, in which said gun houses are situated, it is expedient to repair the same, such commanding officer may authorize the immediate superintendence of the gun house, thus injured or decayed, to dispose of the same, either at private or public sale, as he may judge most advantageous, and deposit the proceeds thereof in the Treasury of the State, for the use thereof. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1827.]

AN ACT fixing the place of the permanent Seat of Government, and prescribing where the Legislature shall hold its session.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That on and after the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the permanent Seat of Government shall be established at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That until said first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the Legislature will annually assemble and hold its session at Portland, in

the county of Cumberland, and on and after the first Wednesday in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, at Augusta aforesaid.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the Governor and Council be authorized to obtain a conveyance to the State, of a suitable lot of land in said Augusta, on which the Public Buildings may be erected, provided the same can be had without expense to the State.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to cause such lot as may be conveyed to the State, to be improved, fenced and ornamented with forest trees, as the Governor and Council may direct.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That all laws and resolves inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]

This Bill was presented to, signed and approved by the Governor subsequently to the Resolve, entitled "Resolve fixing the place for the meeting of the next Legislature of this State."

ENOCH LINCOLN.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Portland March 5th 1827.

WHEREAS by the Act entitled "An Act fixing the place of the permanent Seat of Government, and prescribing where the Legislature shall hold its sessions," passed the twenty-fourth day of February last, "the Governor and Council are authorized to obtain a conveyance to the State a suitable lot of land, in Augusta, on which the public buildings may be erected, provided the same can be had without expense to the State:"

Therefore, Notice is hereby given, That a Special Meeting of the Governor and Council will be held at said Augusta, on Tuesday, the fifth day of June next, for the purpose of viewing such lot or lots of land as may be offered, and of receiving the conveyance of such as shall be deemed suitable, as aforesaid.

By order of the Governor and Council,

AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

WINTHROP

FEMALE ACADEMY.

SPRING TERM to commence first Tuesday in May next. Tuition, from 3 to 5 dollars, excepting the projecting of celestial maps; for this, in connection with other studies, 8 dollars. Board, \$1.17 per week, including washing. A few young ladies may be accommodated with board in Mr. Butler's family.

JOHN BUTLER, Principal.

March 23.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of the town of Gardiner, will receive sealed proposals for the maintenance of the Poor of said town during the ensuing year, at or before 12 o'clock, M. of the second day of April next.

JACOB DAVIS.

Gardiner, March 22d 1827.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

THE Subscriber has invented a new constructed PRESS for HAY, COTTON and any other fibrous articles which require pressing, with which the power of one man, may be pressed into 100 cubic feet per ton; and has obtained Letters patent, from under the seal of the United States for his said press. Those persons who wish to erect presses for hay or other purposes, are invited to call on him at Gardiner and examine his press, as he feels assured from the recommendations of all Gentlemen who have examined it, that it is superior to any now in use. The construction is such that the article to be pressed is put into the box about one foot from the lower floor, and is delivered (after being pressed) on the lower floor. It is constructed with two boxes so that while one box is pressing the other is filled, by which cause there is no loss of time, as is the case generally in other presses now in use.

N. B. The Subscriber offers for sale the patent right of the above press, for Towns, Counties or single rights on reasonable terms.

EZEKIEL WATERHOUSE.

Gardiner, March 16.

LUCK UPON LUCK.

Combination Nos. 18 & 25: 51: a prize of 200 dollars was yesterday presented and paid at SHELTON'S.

Combination Nos. 18 & 30: 51: is also a prize of 100 dollars, and the holder thereof can receive his CASH for it as soon as presented.

The run of LUCK at his office since the commencement of this year, is truly astonishing. In this period he has sold, and paid,

1 prize, of 3000	Dollars.
1 " of 1000	Dollars.
2 " of 500	Dollars.
2 " of 200	Dollars.
5 " of 100	Dollars.

and a multitude of 50, 20, &c. altogether amounting to more than double the cost of tickets sold by him within that period.

March 23,

THE CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD

CANAL LOTTERY.

TWELFTH CLASS.

WILL BE DRAWN, IN PORTLAND.

On the 14th of April next.

Persons wishing to obtain either of the prizes presented in the scheme below, may do well to call at

P. SHELTON'S

TRULY FORTUNATE

LOTTERY-OFFICE, GARDINER.

next door north of the Bank; where the highest prize in the tenth class was sold, and the cash promptly paid. RECOLLECT next door to the BANK—the very place to get money, above all others.—SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE OF

1000 DOLLARS

1 " of 600	6 " of 100
4 " of 500	6 " of 50

and a great number of 10, 5 and 2 dollars. Whole tickets only \$2, and parts in proportion. Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets will receive as prompt and liberal attention at the above office, as at any other in the State.

* Tickets in all legally authorized Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Gardiner, March 16, 1827.

WANTED

A QUANTITY of White Beans, if offered immediately—for which a liberal price will be given.

J. D. ROBINSON.

March 16.

BALFOUR'S INQUIRY.

A NEW supply of Balfour's 1st and 2d Inquiry, just received and for sale by

P. SHELTON.

March 9.

WROUGHT & CAST, SCRAP IRON,

CONSTANTLY WANTED BY

E. G. BYRAM,

Gardiner, March 2, 1827.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED in the neatest manner, and with despatch, at the *Intelligencer Office*.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

AN Additional ACT for securing to owners their property in Logs, Masts, Spars and other timber, in certain cases.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons, shall take or carry away, or convert to his or their use, any logs, masts, spars or other timber, the same being in or upon the river Kennebec, or any of its tributary streams, or branches, their bays or inlets, contrary to the general provisions of either of the Acts for securing to owners their property in logs, masts, spars and other timber in certain cases, in any action commenced therefor, that the log or logs or other timber so taken, were of the description of prize logs, or without a mark. And if any person or persons, shall fraudulently mark any log or other timber, with intent to claim the same as his, or their own, he or they shall be considered guilty of taking or converting the same to his or their own use, and shall be liable for every such offence, to be prosecuted against in either of the ways provided in the first section of each of the Acts to which this is additional.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That the owners of logs, masts and spars, on the Kennebec and Deer rivers, shall meet on the second Tuesday of March annually, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of such officers as are hereinafter provided for. The place of said meeting shall be the dwelling-house of Roger Bryant, Esq. in Anson, in the county of Somerset. At each annual meeting the place of the next annual meeting shall be designated. And in case of accident or other cause, the owners aforesaid not attending on the day provided by this act, the assessors for the time being, shall notify in the best practicable manner, the time and place of holding the next subsequent meeting. And the said owners shall then and there choose a moderator, clerk and three assessors for the year ensuing; all of whom shall be chosen and qualified in like manner as town officers are in town meetings. And it shall be the duty of said assessors to appraise and assess such sum or sums of money as may be agreed upon by a majority of the owners present, upon all the logs in said rivers, as great or less, according to the situation of said logs thereon. And said assessors shall have the same power and authority, for the purposes aforesaid, as assessors of towns and plantations have, in the assessment of taxes on property. And at the annual meeting aforesaid, there shall be chosen a master-driver, who shall cause all logs in said river to be driven in a lawful manner; and under the direction of said assessors, or a majority of them shall cause any obstruction to be removed, or jams broken, or booms to be erected, which may at any time or place, be necessary to facilitate the running of logs on said rivers, at any season of the year, which may be deemed expedient by said assessors. And said assessors shall direct said master-driver what mark shall be put on the prize logs having no mark; and such master-driver shall sell the same, together with and such as may be found at any time having no mark, at public auction, in June annually, or at such time and place as the assessors may direct; and the person purchasing the same shall be the owner of all logs in said rivers bearing such prize marks; and the master-driver, shall account with said assessors on settlement of his accounts of the expenses of driving, for the proceeds of sale of all such logs to aid in defraying the expenses aforesaid; and in case of said logs, masts, spars and other timber, shall not be duty and over to said assessors, or being paid shall not be sufficient to meet the expenses of driving and other duties required as aforesaid, of the master-driver, such logs, masts, spars or other timber shall be held by their marks, to pay said master-driver a reasonable sum for so driving and discharging other duties as aforesaid, which sum or sums aforesaid, shall be and continue a charge on the said logs, masts, spars and other timber, until sold as hereinafter provided, unless the owners thereof shall appear and pay to the said master-driver, within thirty days after the service shall be performed, the sums due therefor: And at the expiration of said thirty days, the said master-driver shall have full power to sell at public auction, so many of said logs, masts, or other timber, as may be necessary to satisfy the sum due for driving the same, after giving fifteen days notice by posting up advertisements in two or more public places in the town where such logs, masts, spars or other timber are; and the surplus, over and above what shall compensate said master-driver for his trouble and expenses, (if any) shall be returned to the owners thereof. *Provided, That this Act shall not be extended to that part of the river Kennebec, called and known by the name of the east branch, or to any logs, or other timber, which may be in the Moosehead lake or in said east branch, or that may be run down said east branch. And provided also, That no person or persons, who shall drive his or their logs, masts, or spars in said waters, in such manner as not to interfere with other logs, so that they cannot be conveniently separated shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.**

[Approved, February 12, 1827.]

ENOCH LINCOLN.

AN Additional ACT respecting Banks.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, the aggregate of all debts due to the following Banks respectively, to wit: The Thomaston Bank, Manufacturers' Bank, Union Bank, Canal Bank, and Vassalboro' Bank from the several incorporated banks in this State, and generally to ascertain the state and condition of the same; and said commissioners, so appointed, shall have power and authority to examine all the books, papers and vaults of said banks, and to send for such persons, books and papers as they may deem necessary to a full and perfect examination of any bank, and shall make report of their doings to the Governor and Council, to be laid before the Legislature.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That from and after the Saturday preceding the first Monday in January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight the aggregate of all debts due to any bank in this State from the several banks thereof severally or otherwise, whether as principal, payees, or sureties, shall not, at any one time, exceed in amount the sum of thirty-three and one third per cent of the capital stock of said banks respectively actually paid in.*

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, That no banking incorporation of this State, shall, from and after the first day of March next, make any loan to any person upon a pledge of stock in the Bank to which the loan, nor on the pledge of stock in any other Bank in this State.*

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, That all pledges of stock in any bank in this State, as a security for a debt due to any bank now existing, or which may be made before the first day of March next, may be continued, renewed and held, unless the debt previously paid, until the Saturday previous to the first Monday in January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; after which time, no pledge or conveyance of stock, for the security of debts due to any Bank, shall be received, renewed, or held by said Bank; and for every violation of either of the provisions of this Act, every director of a Bank, consenting to, or concurring in, the same, shall forfeit one hundred dollars, to be recovered, to the use of the State, by indictment or information before any court proper to try the same.*

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, That the Governor, with advice of Council, be authorized to appoint two commissioners, whose duty it shall be, whenever the Governor and Council shall deem it expedient, to inquire into and examine the doings and transactions of the several incorporated banks in this State, and generally to ascertain the state and condition of the same; and said commissioners, so appointed, shall have power and authority to examine all the books, papers and vaults of said banks, and to send for such persons, books and papers as they may deem necessary to a full and perfect examination of any bank, and shall make report of their doings to the Governor and Council, to be laid before the Legislature.*

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1827.]

RESOLVE in reference to the Passamaquoddy Bank.

Resolved, That copies of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the Banks in this State, and of the Report of the Joint Committee of this Legislature on Bank, made at the present session, and of the documents accompanying the same, be, by the Secretary of State, transmitted to the Attorney-General, that he may take such measures on

the matters therein appearing, as public duty shall require.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]

AN ACT revoking the Charter of the Passamaquoddy Bank.

Whereas, by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed the sixth day of March last, James Bridge, Assur Ware, and Eliphalet Greely, Esquires, were appointed a Committee, for the purpose of examining into the doings and transactions of the several incorporated Banks in this State; and having made their report, which has been laid before the Legislature, at their present session; and whereas, the President and Cashier of said Bank were commanded to appear before the Legislature, and to bring with them the books and papers of said Bank, in order that an investigation of the proceedings of said Corporation, and the Directors thereof might be had, agreeably to the laws of this State; and it now appearing that said President and Cashier refused to produce said books and papers to the Legislature, for which cause, and others apparent, sufficient exerts by which said act of incorporation may be declared forfeited.

Sec. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the President, Directors and Company of the Passamaquoddy Bank, incorporated by an act passed the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, from and after the passing of this act, cease to be a Banking Company, excepting they shall continue to be a body corporate, to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, for the sole purpose of collecting their debts, selling and conveying their property and estate, and remaining liable for the payment of all debts due from said corporation, and to being capable in law to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in any court of law whatever, and in exercising the power of choosing Directors, for the purposes aforesaid, and for closing their concerns.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That if the President and Directors of said Bank, or either of them, or any other person or persons, acting as agents, trustees, or in any other capacity, either in their behalf, or in behalf of the stockholders of said Bank, or either of them, shall, after the passing of this act, make, or consent to any new loan of money, or discount any notes, bonds, mortgages, drafts, or other securities, or to issue or put in circulation any bank bills, notes, checks, or any security in writing whatever, for the payment of money, for, or on account of said corporation or stockholders; every person by whose procurement, privity or consent, any such loan, issue, security or discount, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be permitted or done, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, five times the amount of all such sums, so loaned, issued or discounted, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of any person, excepting stockholders, who may sue therefor, in any court proper to try the same; one half to the use of the person suing, and the other half to the use of the State: *Provided, however, That said Bank may, during the term aforesaid, discount any notes, bonds or mortgages, which may be presented in lieu of notes, bonds or mortgages due, or becoming due to the same, before said first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.**

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, That he, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to adopt all proper measures for bringing the concerns thereof to a close, by collecting its debts, and paying and redeeming its bills, as speedily as can be effected: *Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or deemed to impair or annul the right of the State to exact payment of the arrears of any taxes now due from said Bank to the State, or to exempt the said Bank from the payment of such taxes; and the President, Directors and Cashier of said Bank shall be under obligation to make return to the Governor and Council of the state and condition of the same, at the same time, and in the same manner, as if this act had not been passed.**

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1827.]

AN ACT revoking the charter of the Kennebec Bank.

Whereas pursuant to a Resolve of the Legislature James Bridge, Assur Ware, and Eliphalet Greely were appointed to examine the doings and transactions of the several incorporated Banks in this State, and having made their report, which has been laid before the Legislature at their present session; and whereas the President, Directors and Company of the Kennebec Bank were thereupon duly cited to appear before the Legislature, and to bring with them the books and papers of said corporation having appeared and been fully heard thereon, and it appearing to the Legislature, that said corporation has exceeded the powers granted to it, and said corporation, having by petition, request, or otherwise, in consequence of losses and disbursements, it has suspended the payment of its bills in specie, and cannot operate longer as a corporation, with advantage to the corporation or the public, for which causes, and others apparent to the Legislature, sufficient exists, by which the act incorporating said Bank may be declared forfeited.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the President, Directors and Company of the Kennebec Bank, incorporated by an act passed the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall, from and after the passing of this act, cease to be a Banking Company, excepting that they shall continue to be a body corporate, until the first Monday of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, for the sole purpose of collecting their debts, selling and conveying their property and estate, and remaining liable for the payment of all debts due from said corporation, and to being capable of prosecuting and defending suits at law, and of choosing Directors, for the purposes aforesaid, and for closing their concerns.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That if the President, Directors and Company of said Bank, or either of them, or any other person or persons, acting as agents, trustees, or in any other capacity, either in their behalf, or in behalf of the stockholders of said Bank, or either of them, shall, after the passing of this act, make, or consent to any new loan of money, or discount any notes, bonds, mortgages, drafts, or other securities, or to issue or put in circulation any bank bills, notes, checks or any security in writing whatever, for the payment of money, for, or on account of said corporation or stockholders; every person by whose procurement, privity or consent, any such loan, issue, security or discount, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be permitted or done, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, five times the amount, so loaned, issued or discounted; to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of any person, excepting stockholders, who may sue for the same, any court proper to try the same; one half to the use of the person suing, and the other half to the use of the State: *Provided, however, That said Bank may, during the term aforesaid, discount any notes, bonds or mortgages, which may be presented in lieu of notes, bonds or mortgages due, or becoming due to the same, previous to the first Monday of October, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.**

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, That it be, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to adopt all proper measures for bringing the concerns thereof to a close, by collecting its debts and paying and redeeming its bills, as speedily as can be effected: *Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or deemed to impair or annul the right of the State to exact payment of the arrears of taxes from said Bank, which may be due to the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and the President, Directors and Cashier of said Bank shall be under obligations to make return to the Governor and Council, of the state and condition of their concerns, in the same manner, and at the same times, as if this act had not been passed.**

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the Courts of Sessions in the County of Cumberland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, the terms of the Courts of Sessions in and for the County of Cumberland, shall be held at Portland, in and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June and the third Tuesday in December annually, instead of the times heretofore designated by law. And all matters and things now pending in, or returnable to said Court, as heretofore holden, shall be returned to, have day

in, and be heard at the term of said Court which shall be holden on said first Tuesday of June next.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 24, 1827.]

AN ACT additional to an Act concerning the assessment and collection of Taxes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever it shall be lawful for a constable or collector of taxes, to distrain the goods or chattels of any person, for the non-payment of taxes, he may distrain the share or shares of such person in any Bank, Turnpike, Bridge, Canal or other corporation: *Provided, That in the seizure and sale of said property, the same proceedings shall be had, as are provided by law, when like property is taken and sold upon execution.**

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That the proper officer of such corporation, upon the request of such constable or collector, shall give him a certificate of the shares or interest such person shall have in such corporation, and therein express the number or other marks by which such shares are distinguished; and shall issue to the purchaser under such sale, such certificates, as by the laws of such corporation are the evidence of the shares or interest of a proprietor in such corporation.*

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 1, 1827.]

AN Additional ACT relating to Hog-head Shooks.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all shooks of red oak, shall be made of staves of at least forty-one inches in length, and not less than four inches thick, on the thinnest edge, and sound, clear of sap, knots and rents, sufficient for a cask raised in thirty kiln hoop, with heads of good sound white pine boards not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, and not less than twenty-nine inches in diameter, the materials to be well seasoned, and the shooks and heading to be made in a workmanlike manner.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That in every town shooks and heading are shipped, the Selectmen shall annually, or oftener if necessary, appoint one or more suitable persons, not exceeding three in any one town, to be inspectors of shooks and heading, who shall perform the same duties and be under the same bonds, obligations and liabilities, for the faithful performance thereof, as are required by the provisions of the Act to which this is additional.*

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, That the master or owner of any vessel having any shooks or heading on board, which shall be shipped for exportation, shall, before such vessel shall be cleared at the custom-house, produce to the collector a certificate of such shooks and heading having been inspected according to law, at the port of shipment aforesaid, or at some other port where shooks are usually shipped.*

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, That the fees to be paid to the Inspector, shall be four cents for each shook and heads for the same, on his producing a certificate of said inspection, to be paid by the purchaser.*

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the Act, to which this is additional, so far as the same are repugnant to, or inconsistent with this Act or any part thereof, and the same hereby are repealed, from and after the first day of October next, at which time this Act shall take effect and be in force.*

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 1, 1827.]

AN Additional ACT relating to the Inspection of Mackerel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in addition to the marks or brands required to be made on casks in which pickled fish are packed, as described in the fourth section of the Act passed March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, it shall be the further duty of the Inspectors therein mentioned, to mark or brand all casks containing Mackerel with the three first letters of the name of the month in which the same are packed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 6, 1827.]

AN ACT respecting Toll Bridges.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person shall maliciously break down, or otherwise injure or destroy the tollgate at any toll bridge, or shall wilfully injure such bridge; or if any person shall wilfully break down, or otherwise injure any toll bridge, in any way, or attempt to pass the same, without paying the legal toll, if demanded, such person shall forfeit and pay, not more than fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, to be recovered by the treasurer of the proprietors, to the use of the corporation, in an action of trespass.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That no more than two persons, and children who are actual passengers with them, not received with the purpose of avoiding the payment of toll, shall have right to pass any toll bridge, in any wagon, free of toll; and all persons over that number, passing such bridge in any wagon, shall be liable to pay to the toll collector, as provided by the Governor, Feb. 14, 1827.]*

AN ACT additional to "An Act to prevent Frauds and Perjury."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all grants and assignments as well as all declarations, or creations of trusts or confidences of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall be manifested and approved by some writing signed by the party, who by law enabled to grant, assign or declare such trust, or by his legal agent, or else the same shall be utterly void and of no effect: *Provided, however, That where any conveyance shall be made of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, by which a trust or confidence shall or may arise or result, by implication or construction of law, or be transferred or extinguished by an act or operation of law, then and in every such case, such trust or confidence shall be of the like force and effect, as the same would have been, if this act had never been made; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.**

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 14, 1827.]

AN ACT regulating the Fees of Jurors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in every town where a new establishment of law, in Grand and Traverse Jurors, for their attendance at any judicial Court in this State, there shall be paid to such Jurors, for each day's attendance, as aforesaid, one dollar and fifty cents, to be made up, and paid, in the manner now by law prescribed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 22, 1827.]

AN ACT changing the names of certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Jabez Lamb of Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, shall be allowed to take the name of Henry J. Lamb; That Margaretta Jane Trefethen, of Bath, in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of Margaretta Jane Haley; that Moses Sanborn the third, of Standish, in the county of Cumberland, shall be allowed to take the name of Moses Lowell Sanborn; that Auld M'Cobb Brown, of Boothbay, in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of Daniel Rose Brown; that Cheever Fillebrown of Southport, in the county of Penobscot, shall be allowed to take the name of William Cheever Fillebrown; that Og M'Daniel, of Cornville, in the county of Somerset, shall be allowed to take the name of George M'Daniel; that Alfred John Sylvester John Gardiner Lithgow, of Dresden, in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of Alfred Gardiner Lithgow; that John Sylvester the third, of Durham, in the county of Cumberland, shall be allowed to take the name of John Phillips Sylvester; that Pease Morrill the third, of Denbarn, in the county of Kennebec, shall be allowed to take the name of Anson Pease Morrill; that Abraham Dow, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, shall be allowed to take the name of Alfred Dow; that Hiram Holmes, of the same Portland, shall be allowed to take the name of Hiram Holmes Dow; that Stephen Head, of Lowell, in the county of Oxford, shall be allowed to take the name of Stephen Ayer Bradley Head; and that Joseph Paine 3d, of Standish, in the county of Cumberland, shall be allowed to take the name of Joseph Ayer Paine: And said persons shall in future be respectively known and called by the names which they are respectively allowed to take as aforesaid: And the same shall be considered as their only proper names.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1827.]

AN ACT making further provision respecting the punishment of convicts.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any person shall, before the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, be convicted of an offence, and thereon sentenced to imprisonment, for a term less than six months, such sentence shall be executed on him in the goal of the county where such conviction may be, unless from the character and circumstances of the convict, imprisonment in such county goal shall, to the Court, appear unsafe or improper.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That when any female, or any person under the age of eighteen years, shall be convicted as aforesaid, and sentenced to imprisonment, such sentence shall be executed in the goal of the county, unless from the circumstances of the case such imprisonment shall, to the Court appear unsafe or inadequate.*

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, That all punishments by imprisonment in the State Prison, shall be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment: *Provided, That nothing herein contained shall preclude the use of solitary confinement as a prison discipline, for the government and good order of the prisoners.**

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]

AN ACT additional to an Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That so much of "An Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State," as requires every town and plantation to provide and keep thirty-two pounds of gunpowder for every thirty-four soldiers enrolled within said town or plantation, is hereby repealed: *Provided, That whenever, on account of any public exigency, the Governor, with advice of Council, shall issue his proclamation, requiring the several towns and plantations to be provided with powder, in the manner by said act provided, the duties, penalties and provisions of said act, shall be in full force, as if this act had not passed, until the Governor, with advice of Council, shall issue his proclamation declaring such requisition no longer necessary: whereupon the requisition aforesaid shall cease, and be no longer in force.**

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That when the commanding officer of a company, raised at large, shall make requisition to the Selectmen of a town, or the Assessors of a plantation, for rations directed by law, they shall designate the number and names of the members of such company, belonging to such town or plantation, and certify their performance of militia duty.*

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]

AN Additional ACT respecting Highways.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the standing committee appointed in the several counties in the State, pursuant to the seventh section of the "Act to repeal an Act to establish Courts of Sessions, and for establishing Courts of Sessions," passed February the twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five may be enlarged to a number, not exceeding six in any county, and such additional appointment shall be made by the Governor, with advice of Council, whenever, in their opinion, the public convenience in any county may require it. And whenever the said committee shall be required to perform any of the duties incident by law to their respective offices, the Courts of Sessions, in the warrants for that purpose, shall designate any 3 of the persons thus appointed in their several counties, whom they shall deem most suitable to perform the services required.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That an act authorizing the Supreme Judicial Court to lay out & alter public highways, in certain cases, passed the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-three; the fourth section of an act additional to the several acts, directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of highways, passed February the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the first section of an act in addition to the several acts now in force respecting Highways, passed the twenty-third day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and all acts and parts of acts giving to said Court authority to lay out, alter or discontinue highways are hereby repealed: *Provided, however, That all highways already laid out and established by authority of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall be and remain public highways to all intents and purposes, until discontinued or altered by the Courts of Sessions in the respective counties in which they are situated: and provided, further, that all cases respecting Highways now pending in said Supreme Judicial Court, shall be there heard and determined.**

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, That all prosecutions against towns and plantations, for not keeping in good repair the highways and bridges, within the same, shall be by information in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, and upon the filing of such information against any town or plantation, the said Courts respectively, may at their discretion, issue their precept directing notice to such town or plantation, to appear and answer to such information; and on evidence of due notice returned, or the voluntary appearance of such town or plantation, such further proceedings shall be had as by law are authorized and required.*

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]

AN ACT to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to repeal certain provisions of an additional Act respecting the inspection of Beef, Pork, Butter and Lard, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That an Act passed on the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An Act to repeal certain provisions of an additional Act respecting the inspection of beef, pork, butter and lard, and for other purposes," be, and the same hereby is repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 26, 1827.]

AN ACT to change the name of North-hill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, the name of the town of North-hill, in the county of Somerset, shall cease, and the said town shall thereafter be called and known by the name of Brighton; but nothing in this Act

shall be so construed as to impair the existing rights of said corporation.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 29, 1827.]

An Act to change the name of New-Charlestown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the town of New-Charlestown, in the county of Penobscot, shall be called and known hereafter, by the name of Charlestown.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1827.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Liberty.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation called and known by the name of Montville, in the county of Lincoln, bounded southwestwardly and northwardly by the northeastwardly line of the town of Washington, and the southeastwardly line of the town of Palermo, continued till they meet; northeastwardly by the town of Montville, and southeastwardly by a line from the southwardly corner of said town of Montville to the northwardly corner of said town of Washington, be incorporated into a town, by the name of Liberty.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That until a new apportionment of Representatives, said town of Liberty shall for the purpose of choosing a Representative in the Legislature, be classed with the town of Montville in like manner as before the passage of this Act.*

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 31, 1827.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Abbot.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation in the county of Somerset, known by the name of Number Seven in the Seventh Range, and bounded north by Monson, east by Guilford, south by Parkman, and west by Number Three in the Second Range in the Bingham Purchase, be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Abbot; and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of other towns within this State, do or may by law enjoy.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That the said town of Abbot, shall be entitled to vote for the choice of Representatives in the Legislature of this State, in the same class of which Parkman and Monson compose a part, and shall continue a part of the same class, until otherwise provided by law.*

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 31, 1827.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Trescott.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation called and known by the name of Number Nine, in the county of Washington, bounded north-easterly by Lubec, southeasterly by the Atlantic Ocean, and south-westerly by Whiting, be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Trescott.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That until a new apportionment of Representatives shall be made, said town of Trescott, shall, for the purpose of choosing a Representative in the Legislature, be classed with the towns, whereof Dennysville constitutes a part.*

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 7, 1827.]

AN ACT to change the name of the town of Montgomery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the town of Montgomery, in the county of Kennebec, shall be known and called by the name of Troy; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 10, 1827.]

AN ACT additional to an Act establishing the times of holding the Supreme Judicial Court within this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the time of holding the Supreme Judicial Court, in and for the county of Hancock, shall be on the third Tuesday of October annually, and not on the fourth Tuesday of October, as heretofore holden.*

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, That in addition to the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court, by law established, a term of said Court shall be holden annually, by one or more of the Justices thereof at Bangor, in and for the county of Penobscot, on the fourth Tuesday of October annually.*

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 13, 1827.]

AN ACT for the further protection of towns from fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That each town in this State, be, and hereby is authorized and empowered at their annual meetings in the month of March or April, to prohibit by a vote of the town, the burning of any bricks or the erecting of any brick kiln, for the purpose of burning the same, within each part or parts of the town as they shall deem for the safety of its citizens and their property. And no person shall be allowed to use, occupy or improve, by himself or others, any lot or place for the purpose of burning the same within the part or parts of the same, wherein said town, by a vote thereof, at their last annual meeting in the month of March or April shall have prohibited the burning of bricks or the erecting of any brick kiln for the purpose of burning the same. And if any person or persons, by himself or others, shall burn any bricks, or erect any brick kiln